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November 23, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 78 "

November 23, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 58 59

WEATHER FORECAST
BAINY.
Barometer 30.60.

8106

日十二月十

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

Violation by Germans at Brussels.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER" POLICY.

Paris, November 21.
At Meis only one kind of flag is flying—the Tricolour. The long-lost daughter of France recognises only the Motherland. The huge equestrian statue of Wilhelm the First is lying prone on the ground, the head, severed from the body, biting the dust. A similar fate has fallen to the statues of the Red Prince and Frederick the Third.—Havas.

German Breach of Armistice.

Paris, November 21.
The French Press discloses the impudent communication to the Allies from Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, virtually demanding that the Armistice conditions accepted by the German Government be annulled or modified like another "scrap of paper". The Germans have been guilty of destructiveness and bestial cruelty, and are complaining at their economic situation not being normal. The papers say the scandalous Prussian former brutality is preferable to Dr. Solf's hypocritical snivelling. French opinion is that it is the duty of the Allies to apply the conditions of the Armistice without the slightest modification, especially after the wanton breach of the Armistice by the Germans blowing up the Brussels Railway stations.—Havas.

Preparing for Peace Conference.

Paris, November 21.
Various repairs are being carried out at the Grand Trianon in Versailles, where the Peace Delegation will meet and where the final Treaty of Peace is expected to be signed. Half the mirrors in the camouflage park have been removed.—Havas.

France Pays Homage to Allies.

Paris, November 21.
By a unanimous vote the Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution rendering signal homage to President Wilson, the American nation and the Allied nations.—Havas.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

FIRST INSTALMENT SURRENDERS.

London, November 21.
It is officially announced that Admiral Sir David Beatty met at 9.30 this morning the first and main instalment of the High German Sea Fleet which is surrendering for internment.

The Surrender of U-Boats.

London, November 21.
A further nineteen German submarines surrendered at Harwich to-day. The twentieth broke down en route.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Appeal for a Spirit of Unity.

London, November 21.
His Majesty the King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament was as follows—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The occasion upon which I address you marks the close of a period which will be forever memorable in the history of our country. The war, upon which all the energies of my peoples throughout my Dominions for over four years have been concentrated, has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of an Armistice with the last of the Powers ranged against us promises ere long an honourable and enduring peace. I have already sought an opportunity of expressing publicly to my peoples and my Allies the sentiments of heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme self-sacrificing devotion that has led to this glorious result. Amidst our rejoicing, let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms.

"Gentlemen of the Commons,—I thank you for the unfailing patriotism with which you have made provision for the requirements of the war.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The exertions which have carried us to victory in the field must in nowise be abated or slackened until the ravages of war are repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity restored. Through the extension of the Armistice which this Parliament has effected, all classes of my people will have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding this beneficent undertaking. I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on the sure foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people. In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labours."

DISGUISED AS GERMAN OFFICERS.

Turkish Statesmen Arrive in Berlin.

London, November 21.
A message from Amsterdam says Talaat Pasha and Enver Bey have arrived at Berlin disguised as German officers. The German Government has decided to intern them, pending their expulsion when peace is signed.

THE U. S. NAVY.

A Big New Programme.

London, November 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, urged the continuance of the policy of naval expansion. He said a League of Nations and disarmament were questions for the future settlement, and none could force the result. The new three years' programme provides for ten Super-Battleships, six battle-cruisers and 740 smaller ships.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

King George Reviews the Fleet.

Bosyth, Nov. 21.
Their Majesties lunched with the British, French and American Admirals aboard Admiral Sir David Beatty's flagship and witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers forming the vanguard of some two hundred fighting ships to whom the German war vessels will surrender to-morrow. The King reviewed the entire Grand Fleet and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm.

The fog shrouding the Forth for six days disappeared yesterday and the weather prospect is more promising for the surrender of the German Fleet to-day.

Contempt for U-Boats.

London, Nov. 21.
Stern civility on the part of the British and suppressed surliness from the Germans characterized the surrender of the U-Boats yesterday. A feature of the ceremony indeed was the remarkable silence. Admiral Tyrwhitt prohibited any manifestation of any sort when the U-Boats were passing and ordered absolutely no fraternisation. As the British commander of a destroyer remarked to the correspondents, "We shall treat them with the contempt they deserve, but there will be no outburst. Everything will be done strictly in accordance with Naval etiquette." Accordingly at the rendezvous five miles off Felixstowe the British stolidly boarded the U-Boats. Officers asked questions as to the state of the vessels and the men took stations aft, the German crews being forward. Thus they proceeded to Harwich, thousands of spectators on the banks of the Stour reflecting the official coldness of reception by a disdainful silence as the procession wended its way up the river to the mooring place at Parkstone quay. The Germans were not allowed to land. They were immediately transferred to a destroyer as each U-Boat was moored and taken to a German transport outside for repatriation.

TERRIBLE TURKISH CRUELTY.

London, Nov. 20.
Further appalling revelations of cruelty to British prisoners, this time by the Turks, are revealed in a White Paper issued to-day. The report teems with details of extortion, robbery and floggings, but these are trivial compared with the fiendish treatment of the Kut garrison. Of 16,583 men captured by the Turks, 3,900 are reported dead, while 2,222, all belonging to the Kut garrison, remain untraced. When the Turks entered Kut, the garrison, weakened by long privation, was marched to an unsheltered point in the desert near Shamran. They lay a week unprotected from sun and rain, three hundred dying. On the hundred miles march to Bagdad deaths occurred on the roadside daily, food being very short, and the heat intense. Clouds of dust were perpetual and a great number of the men were bootless. After the exchange of prisoners in August 1916 the remainder of the prisoners were sent five hundred miles across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor, where the most terrible experiences occurred. The sights in villages and halting places hardly bear telling, parties of men lying exhausted in all stages of dysentery and starvation, half clothed and bootless. The dead lay unburied and stripped of clothing all across the desert. Starving and dying men in tens and twenties lay in any scrap of shade or mud hovel. In September 1916 about a thousand began the journey across the Taurus mountains, forced forward by the buttends of rifles. Many dropped dead from sheer inanition. The scene can only be likened to Dante's Inferno. Less than half of those crossing the mountains survived.

THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

Presumptuous German Retort.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.
The German High Command, replying to Marshal Foch's protest against German acts of violence in Belgium, states that the German plenipotentiaries in the armistice discussions emphasised most strongly that the execution of the technical impossible conditions would result in excesses. The blame rests exclusively on the Allied Army Command.

Prince Lichnowsky's Appeal.

London, Nov. 20.
"Crae" publishes an appeal by Prince Lichnowsky to Britain, especially to his many personal friends, naming Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Grey and Mr. Asquith, urging the latter to use their far-reaching influence on behalf of the high ideals of humanity and justice with a view to securing amelioration of the armistice terms.

Sheer Justice.

London, Nov. 21.
Mr. Asquith, interviewed regarding the Lichnowsky appeal, said the terms of the armistice did not in the least exceed the just necessities of the case. Germany brought them upon herself.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 21.
The election campaign is in full swing. For the first time one candidate is using an aeroplane in visiting his constituents in outer London. Soldiers outside Britain, France, Belgium, and the newly occupied territory will vote by post and soldiers in other war theatres by proxy, but only a small per centage of proxy voters are exercising their right. Officers and men have hitherto shown little inclination to vote. In some cases the ballot papers were used for lighting fires. Among well-known Commons men seeking re-election are Messrs. T. Burt, John Burns, A. Birrell, Jesse Collings, Swift MacNeill and Sir H. Meux.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.
A Hamburg message states that the "Workers" and Soldiers' Council announces the probability of the enemy occupying Wilhelmshaven and other naval bases in accordance with the conditions of the armistice, and urges its inhabitants to remain calm.

Paris, Nov. 20.
French troops occupy Belgrade and Constantinople on Nov. 21.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Non-Bolsheviks in the Ascendancy.

Amsterdam, Nov. 18.
Herr Liebknecht has been removed by Government troops from the palace at Berlin where he had taken up his residence. Rosa Luxemburg was forcibly removed from the floor of the "Lokal Anzeiger." There are also other indications that the non-Bolshevik elements are more and more dominating the situation in Berlin.

The Abolition of the Reichstag.

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.
A Berlin message states that the Chairman of the Reichstag contests the Government's right to abolish the Reichstag and has notified the Government that he reserves the right to summon it if necessary.

No National Repentance.

London, Nov. 21.
The correspondent Harold Williams at Geneva confirms the impression already obvious from the despatches of the past week that the revolution in Germany is characterised by remarkable indifference to, almost regret for, the overthrow of the Kaiser and other monarchs, while there is not the faintest sign of national repentance. He says the hostility to the Allies is rather intensified and points out that there has not been published a single manifesto from the Kaiser or other monarch announcing abdication. German arrogance persists, with a surprising discipline in the acceptance of the new authority.

Trying to Reach Berlin.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.
The "Volks Zeitung" states that large bodies of German troops trying to reach Berlin have crossed the Rhine, despite the cordon system.

ROYALTY IN SCOTLAND.

London, Nov. 21.
Their Majesties and the Prince of Wales had a very hearty reception to-day in Edinburgh. Replying to an address of welcome the king paid a tribute to the patriotism of Scotland and said every war theatre testified to the valour and unconquerable spirit of the Scottish troops, whose deeds would live forever in history.

THE 1914 15 STAR.

London, Nov. 20.
In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that the 1914 15 star will be given to local representatives or next of kin of those who fell at Gallipoli according as the soldier died testate or intestate.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

London, Nov. 21.
Mr. Walter Long has written to the Agent General for New South Wales in reply to an enquiry as to the future of the German colonies stating that the Prime Minister authorizes him to say that the whole support of the Government will be given to the claims of the Dominions on this subject. The Prime Minister has already made this clear to representatives of the Allies in Paris.

PROTEST TO HOLLAND.

Paris, Nov. 21.
It is understood that the Allied governments have decided to protest to Holland against the breach of neutrality in permitting German troops to traverse Limburg.

FOOD-CONTROL IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.
The "Tageblatt" states that besides raising the bread ration, next week will be the last meatless week in Berlin and Cologne.

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

London, Nov. 20.
In the House of Lords, Lord Cave said that all interned Germans would be repatriated. The Government would introduce a Bill giving power to exclude foreigners in peace-time the same as in war-time and to differentiate between the nationals of different countries. He personally was of the opinion that no German should be allowed to land on British shores.

"HEATHER DAY".

The Miniature Golf Course.

The public will be interested to know that this year the miniature St. Andrew's Golf Course will again be a feature of the Fair. Several improvements on last year's course have been effected, amongst these being the use of grass-covered ground and also a considerably larger area. Competitions will be held throughout the duration of the Fair for Ladies' Singles, Gentlemen's Singles, Mixed Foursomes, and against Bogey. In view of the popularity of the Clock Golf at the last Fair, it has been decided to have three clocks this year and prizes will be given for the best ladies and men's scores. The prizes will be on hand at the Fair. The course will be illuminated at night.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Some Restrictions Removed.

It is notified with reference to Government notifications regarding public traffic in this port that from this date until further notice the following modifications will be made—

1. Small craft, namely, junks, launches, and rowing boats may move within the Port up to 8 p.m. without permits.
2. The Canton, Macao and West River steamers will not be boarded except in such cases when it shall be deemed necessary, but they must conform to all instructions issued by the Examination Service Officer.
3. The Star Ferry boats will be permitted to commence service at 7 p.m.

BOXING.

The Main Event Fixed Up.

The main event in the Police Reserve boxing tournament which is to take place in the City Hall on December 14 has now been definitely fixed up, S.P.O. Amey and Sio. Neighbours having signed the contract in the Telegraph offices this morning. These men, whose records will be published later, are to meet in a 20-round contest for the Bantam-weight Championship of the Colony, in accordance with N.S.C. Rules. The referee is to be Mr. H. J. Geddes.

The whole of the proceeds, after meeting expenses, are to go to the mother of the late Sergt. Linfield, Naval Police, who was recently murdered and who was the sole support of his aged mother. Among those who have kindly consented to give the function their patronage are the following:—His Excellency the Officer Administrator the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), His Excellency Major General Ventris, His Honour Sir William Bress Davies, K.O. (Chief Justice), Captain Edwards, R.N., Commodore Gunner, R.N., Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, (Captain Supt. of Police), Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe (First Police Magistrate).

BOLISHEVICS AND THE CHURCH.

Disestablishment to be Enforced.
The struggle between the Church and the Revolution is the coming crisis. At the very start, when the Soviet, which then was not Bolshevik, opposed the holding of church services over the graves of those killed in the Petrograd fighting in March, 1917, this hostility was felt and wondered at.

As the Revolution proceeded it became clearer that sooner or later it must come to an open conflict. The Church much resented the rough and ready reforms of Vladimir Lenin in the first stage of the Revolution, but after the Soviet took the Government into its own hands it made common cause with all the parties of the Right, and the Soviet hostility towards it grew as a result. Disestablishment made the Church's only hope some sort of counter-revolution.

Latterly, when other demonstrations were forbidden, the Church has organised processions with an undoubted political purpose. On May Day the projecting spikes on the ikon over the Italian Gate of the Kremlin tore the red banner with which that tower was draped. Processions were organised, and an attempt was made to get the people to believe that this special miracle showed Divine disapproval.

The Soviets on their part are carrying out a systematic attempt to lessen the hold of the Church on the people. A considerable part in this is played by the "proletariat's press," Detsky Biedy, whose utterly irrelevant comic verses have had an extraordinary vogue. After an allegation that the patriarch Tikhon had agreed to hold a thanksgiving service for the success of a counter-offensive, which the Church denies—the Soviet evidently feels itself strong enough to go further, and declares that the provisions of the provisions of the decree of Jan. 23 will now be enforced. This disestablishes the Church, makes it illegal for religious associations to hold property of any kind, and declares that all existing Church and religious property becomes the property of the nation.

DON'T FORGET.

Victoria Bazaar—24th and 25th Nov.

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All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair, Ground early on the morning of November 29th.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Where was the O.B.E.? George Roberts, 38, who was sentenced at Cheltenham recently to six months' imprisonment for wearing military decorations without authority, was arrested masquerading as a regimental sergeant-major with ribbons of the V.O., D.O.M., M.M., and chevrons for four years' service.

Women Accountants? Accountancy is another profession which may shortly open its doors to women. At a special meeting of the Society of Incorporated Accountants the Council of that body will invite members to consider a proposal for allowing women to qualify for membership on the same terms and conditions as men. If the Society decides in favour of their admission the consent of the Board of Trade and the permission of the High Court will be necessary under the terms of its constitution, but this procedure, it is stated, will be only a formality.

S.O.S. by Pigeon. A few weeks ago an R.A.F. seaplane, engaged in submarine patrol work over the North Sea, was compelled to descend about five miles from the Scottish coast. A heavy sea was running, and the machine was in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces. The airman released a pigeon at 4 p.m. with an urgent message for help. At 4.22 the bird reached its loft, having traversed a distance of 22 miles in 22 minutes. On the arrival of the pigeon the authorities at once dispatched assistance, which resulted in the saving of the crew.

Denmark and Allies. The Danish-American Commercial and Shipping Agreements were recently completed and signed. They assured to Denmark trade duties and other supplies to the amount of over 352,000 tons annually. They followed closely the terms of similar agreements which have been concluded with Norway and Sweden. Pursuant to the Danish agreements, a considerable amount of Danish tonnage was to be placed at the disposal of the Allies, and no articles transported under these provisions might directly or indirectly be exported to the Central Powers.

"C.B." for Prince. A Jersey official telegram via Berlin says: "Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Romania, has been punished by the King, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, with 75 days' close confinement for transgression of military regulations. The punishment began yesterday. The validity of the actions which led to this arrest will be investigated and such measures as are required by the interest of the country and the dynasty will be taken." This communication apparently refers to the recently reported marriage of the Crown Prince to a lady in O'lees.

Armed Black Man at Bay. An armed black man forced his way into the house of two women at Cardiff recently and assaulted them. When the police arrived he bolted the doors and fired indiscriminately among them. Rushing from the house, he dashed down the street, and encountering a police inspector fired point-blank at him, missing his aim, however. Turning back, the man rushed again into the house, and on the police attempting to get in they were met by a fusillade of shots. The premises were then surrounded, and eventually the man was fatigued out of the house. He dashed into the street and was captured.

Telling Russia the Truth. Capt. Kozinsky, a Czechoslovak officer, who was the first volunteer for the Czechoslovak Army in Russia, and has since fought for the Allies on more than one front, has recently been in London. He has now left for Arkangel to take out a series of British films to Russia. The films, issued by the Cinematograph Section of the Ministry of Information, depict the power of the British Navy, the British victories, and the achievements of our aviators, while the false German claims in regard to damage done to London by their bombs are exposed in a film entitled "London Bomb and German Lies."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by
Public Auction onWEDNESDAY, 27th November,
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at No. 9 Humphreys Buildings,
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vases, brass flower pots, etc., etc.Teak extension dining table
and chairs, teak sideboard,
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26th inst.Terms: Cash on delivery.
Catalogue will be issued.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onTHURSDAY,
the 28th November, 1918commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

132 Electric Motors (100 volts)

1 250-amp. Direct Current
Motor (200 volts)5 25-amp. G.E.C. Time
Switches

2 10-amp. Vanner do do

13 2200 to 220/110 volts (Trans-
formers (60 cycles Single Phase)

3 Transformer Coils.

1 Megger Testing Set.

1 7.5 H. P. 220 volts A.C.
Motor.1 5 H. P. 220 volts A.C.
Motor.13.5 H. P. 100 volts A.C.
Motor (connected to vertical
pump).1 4 H. P. 100 volts A.C.
Motor.1 1 H. P. 100 volts A.C.
Motor.1 Electric plating Dynamo 20
volts 500 amps.1 Tangye Horizontal Ker-sine
Engine with direct connected air
compressor.1 Reave vertical two stage
Air compressor direct connected
to 6 H. P. 3 phase, 10 volt 60
cycle motor.On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.OWING to alterations and
repairs at the Power Station
the supply of electricity will be
shut off on SUNDAY, the 24th
inst from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1918.

Vacancies in Indian Police.

Applications will be considered
by the Secretary of State for India
in Council, for appointment in the
higher branch of the Indian Police,
from young men between 19 and
25 years of age who have served
with his Majesty's Forces during
the war, but whose services are
not now required. Candidates
must have received a good educa-
tion, such as might be expected
to enable them to qualify for
entrance to the Royal Military
College, and must be physically
fit for service in India, involving
constant riding. Particulars and
a form of application may be
obtained from the Secretary,
Judicial and Public Department
India Office, London, S.W.1.

NOTICES.

"Every minute brings its sum
of happiness and pleasure"

When you start the

Victrola

For any function nothing else brings
quite that sense of complete enjoyment
as the Victrola.Let us send you a Victrola, easy terms
if you like.

Victrolas from \$44.

20% discount for cash with order.

10% discount for monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

Exclusive Agents



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GIT UP ANDY!

GIT up Andy, the war's over. We must sell that
camouflaged weskit o' yours an' git some money
for them orspitals. They say as they're crowded wi'
poor chaps.'Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power
o' 'is legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at
Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by the
'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 'is wife
won't know 'im 'es so 'oppy now.Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked
an' paralysed? Put them orphypedik things on him
they did. 'E's dischawged, orl' right again'.

Wonderful ain't it?

BUY ST. ANDREW'S
WAR BOND TICKETS
50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word).

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in
Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.
LTD.TO BE LET—"Holywood"
No. 13 Chatham Road, Kow-
loon. 6 Rooms and Tennis
Court. Apply to J. M. Noronha
c/o Credit Foncier d'Extreme
Orient.A SHOP in Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.TO BE LET—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Wongachong
Road.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO. LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Chinese Com-
mercial graduated student,
from Canada, experienced
in bookkeeping, and knows
bookkeeping; desires position.
Apply Box 1449, c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

FOUND.

A Rough-haired Fox Terrier
Dog. Owner please send
description of same to Box 1450
"Hongkong Telegraph," and the
Dog will be returned on payment
of this advertisement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Galesend, 109,
The Peak; SIX ROOMS;
grass tennis court. Immediate
possession. Apply C. H. Gale
Public Works Department.

NOTICES.

YALE & TOWNE
HARDWARE

(YALE)

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A CONSIGNMENT

OF
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES.
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER, & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

4. FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65%, running from
October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.

Advances Granted Against Scrip.

Full Particulars on Application to the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

\$'S

and at the same time secure
you QUALITY goods if you
invest your outlay for your
House or Office Furniture
with

HOP CHEONG

High Class Furniture, Matt-
resses, Bedsteads, Bed-
room, Bath, Kitchen, and
Removal Contractors.

Tel. 444, 28, Wellington St.

St. Andrew's Fair.

THE GOLF COURSE.

About 40 Mashies and Putters
are required for the Golf Course
in the Fair Grounds on the 29th
and 30th inst. Those who would
be good enough to lend their
clubs to extend over the two
days will have them returned to
any Course for play on Sunday
if required. If lenders would
kindly label their clubs, the com-
mittee of the Golf Section will
take care the same are returned
to their respective owners with-
out fail.

ARTHUR KITCHIE

Secretary.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"EVERYTHING FOR SPORT"

JUST TO HAND

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

SILVER KINGS

ALL WEIGHTS — MESH MARKING

PRICE \$1.10 Each

PLUS-COLONELS

ALL WEIGHTS

Price \$1.10 Each

MIDGET DIMPLES

HEAVY

Price \$1.00 Each

ARCH-COLONELS

ALL WEIGHTS

Price \$1.10 Each

PATENT COLONELS

FLOATING

Price \$1.00 Each.

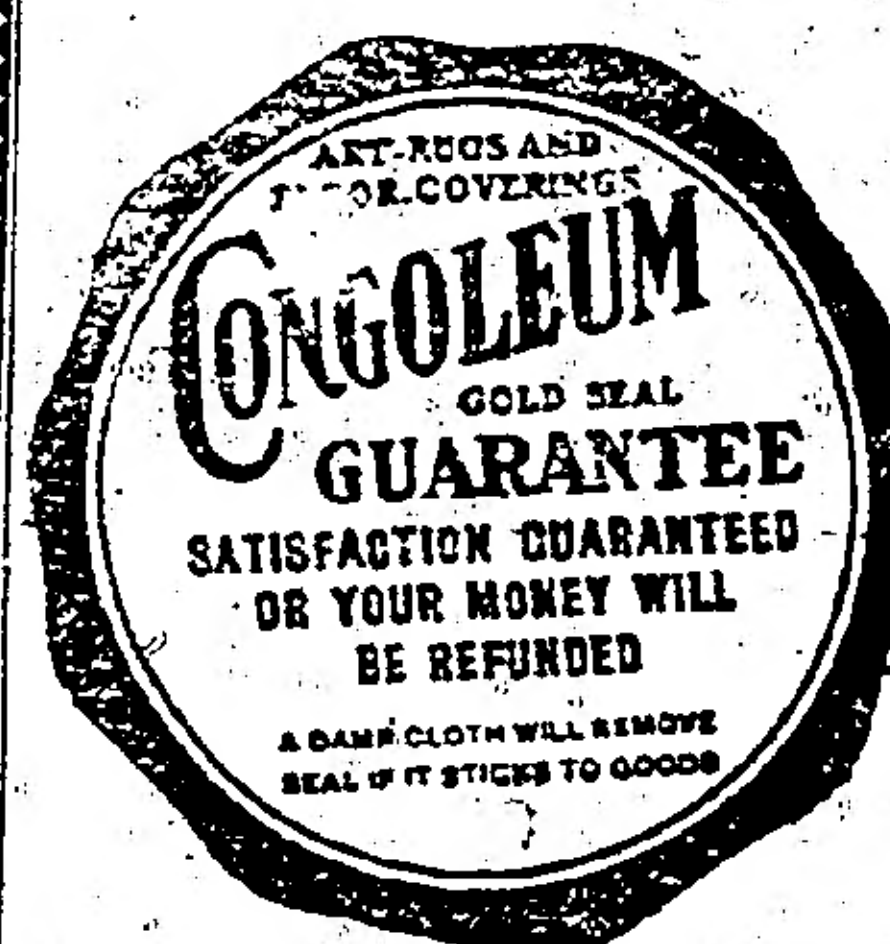
STELL'S
GOLF STUDES

THE "BOB"

STAR
TEES

60 CENTS EACH.

"GOLD SEAL"



CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING
AND ART RUGS.Waterproof, Sanitary,
Durable.Guaranteed to outwear
any other floor covering under
equal wearing conditions.For prices & particulars apply to
THEPACIFIC TRADING CO.,
34, Queen's Road, Central,
Telephone 2319.

Sole Agents for South China.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
ISWATSON'S
HYGIENOLA HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

WHY is it more advan-
tageous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles
against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO., LTD.?BECAUSE their policies offer
advantages which are
unobtainable elsewhere.For rates & information apply to
UNION TRADING CO.,
General Agents.SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL
will hold
Their 35th Annual "Al Fresco
Fete"in the Compound of the Roman
Catholic Cathedral on SUNDAY
—8TH DECEMBER, from 9 P.M.
to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.Each ticket of admission is
entitled to a souvenir if presented
at the Souvenir Stalls on the
evening of the Fete only.Tickets can be had from
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH.In the afternoon from 3 p.m.
to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will
be opened and Tea & Cakes will
be served—Admission Free.

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants,
Lions, Tigers for the
"Zoo"; also Geese,
Turkeys, Poultry,
Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits,
Dogs, Cats, etc., the
latter to be sold. Com-
municate with A. H.
Taylor, No. 4, Govern-
ment Office, Queen's Road.

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all cases of

COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

THURSFIELD-RITCHIE.—At the St. John's Cathedral on 20th inst. by the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle, William Reginald Proud Thurfild (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), eldest son of the late Dr. William Thurfild of Bridgworth, Salop, and Stone's Hope, Jamaica, to Georgina Shearer Ritchie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Abergeldie, the Peak.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918.

ONCE A HUN—

It is impossible for the Germans to play the game. The latest proof of this fact is found in the sufferings of British prisoners, who are now being released, and are struggling back to the British lines. We have heard much during the war regarding the fearful barbarities practised by the Germans on their prisoners of war, but now that our men are returning en masse, we can see for ourselves and realise in full what German frightfulness means. As we read the accounts of the returned men, it seems hardly credible that a European race in this twentieth century could have descended so low, could have so lost sense of pity that their actions can be placed among the greatest crimes in history. No words are strong enough to voice our condemnation of the German nation as a whole, for it must be remembered that all these inhumanities and vile deeds have not only been carried out by the military, or more particularly by the prison camp staffs, but by the whole German race. Our blood boils to read of British prisoners dropping from hunger and dysentery, and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on—and died. Think of the countless Hun sentries who laughed as they looked on at our poor fellows in their death agonies, and who every minute of the day had nothing but blows and abuse for their helpless and starving prisoners.

How can President Wilson think of including Germany in a League of Nations—Germany which can breed such inhuman monsters as these, Germany, who has shown to the world for over four years all the depths of brutality and every form of frightfulness? If, in the years to come, we are ever tempted to have dealings with a single German let us remember how his country treated our unfortunate soldiers. Let us refuse to be drawn into any sort of League in which Germany has a part, for a League implies a certain amount of friendship, which can never exist between ourselves and a nation such as this. Now that the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Tirpitz and all the rest of the brood have gone, now that autocracy is supposed to have disappeared, the question arises of who is responsible for these latest outrages. The newspapers at home are demanding that the Allies take steps to prevent the Germans from sending back our prisoners in the terrible condition they are now in.

We endorse the suggestion that prominent German people should be demanded as hostages, and that the names of commandants and officers of the camps concerned should be submitted. In any case the Government is determined to see that these men are punished in the future, so it is only a matter of time before they pay in full the price of their wrong-doing. Even now, when they have got peace, the Germans refuse to play the game, and are sending back our men in a pitiable state, naked, starving and broken. What a contrast to the way in which we British treat our prisoners. We ourselves have seen them lolling about the prison camps at home, well clad, well-fed and happy, pleased to have fallen into our hands, while the lot of our men in Germany has been one of utter misery and wretchedness. Our Government has taken steps in the matter, and has sent a Note to Germany demanding that the present state of affairs must cease at once, and, if it does not, that the German authorities will be held directly responsible, and that the present treatment of prisoners will be taken into account when the re-victualing of Germany comes to be considered. In the fury of defeat and humiliation the Hun is venting his spite on his helpless prisoners: it is only what we can expect of a race who has waged war as he has done. Right up to the end, the German has been a German. No more desirable word can be found in our vocabulary.

The Burning Question.

We have all been looking out for some indication of the attitude of the Imperial Government with regard to the burning question of the return of Germans to parts of the British Empire from which they have been deported. The matter has been raised in Parliament, as will have been seen from one of yesterday's telegrams and Mr. Bonar Law has stated that it is as yet impossible to decide the question. We have all along realised that this is a matter the final decision of which rests with the Home Government, but at the same time we trust that the British communities in the different parts of the Empire are not losing the opportunity of letting their opinions be known to the Imperial authorities. This is a question in which local feeling should be taken fully into consideration in every case, for if it is not, we almost fear for what might happen should the Germans be allowed to return to any place where the populace has made up its mind that it does not intend to have them. Hongkong has twice expressed the view that the Huns should not be permitted to come back, its feeling is strong and unshaken. We can only hope that it will be taken into account.

What Would Happen?

In this connection we are glad to see the terms of the placard which has been placed over the "hellish war weapon" which is now on view in the Post Office. One of the sentences thereon referring to the murderer from whom this spiked club was taken, reads:—"Remember that if this fiend had been allowed to live, he might have turned up in Hongkong as a carpet-bagger soliciting your orders." Well, if the Germans are ever permitted to return to the Colony, it is more than possible that among their number may be those who have been guilty of the most diabolical practices in the war, against our own kith and kin, too. How, therefore, can Britishers be expected to take up any other attitude than one of absolute objection to their presence here? What is more, if they re-appear, who would deny the unlikelihood of serious breaches of the peace occurring? We reproduce elsewhere to-day an account of a demonstration by two thousand people against a couple of naturalised Germans in an English watering place. Some lads were summoned for partially smashing up the house in which this couple lived, but though they had been guilty of a most decided breach of the law they were merely bound over, and one of them said he would only promise to keep the peace so long as there were no Germans about. That will reflect the frame of mind of many Britishers if they are brought into contact with the scum of Europe after peace is declared, whether in Hongkong or elsewhere. It is because we know that fact that we say we fear what might happen to any German who lands here in the near future.

Some Hope.

There is some hope that the only right and proper course in this matter will be taken, for Lord Cave says the Government is introducing a Bill giving power to exclude foreigners in peace time and differentiating between the nationals of different countries, at the same time announcing his personal opinion that no German should be allowed to land on British shores. If such measures as these can be brought into operation at home, there is not the slightest reason why they should not be extended to the Colonies, where the feeling against the return of the Huns is probably even stronger than it is in the Homeland. There is no doubt about the power of the Government to make laws to this effect; then why need there be any hesitancy in taking the step? The time may come when such an embargo might be lifted, under certain conditions, but no British patriot, remembering what the Germans have done in this war, can think of removing the final bar for the present, and if ever German. No more desirable word can be found in our vocabulary.

DAY BY DAY.

RIGHTHOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION, BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 77th birthday of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3/16d.

The Conscription Ordinance.
It is notified that all proceedings under the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918, are suspended until further notice.

Consul for Brazil.
The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Jose Miguel Alves to act as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The Health Return.
During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of enteric (both British) and one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever. (Chinese)

Consul for Portugal.
The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Eduardo Valerio Maria Ricci de Sousa to act as Consul for Portugal in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Sanitary Board Secretaryship.
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mrs. Dorothy Margaret Danby to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board until further notice.

Licensing Application.
It is notified that the following application has been received by the Licensing Board:—From Isakichi Seki for hotel keeper's adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 6 Hau Fung Lane, under the sign of "Chitose Hotel".

Appointed King's Counsel.
The Gazette notifies that in pursuance of directions given by His Majesty the King, the Honourable Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp, O.B.E., Attorney General, has been appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel for Hongkong.

Consul for Peru.
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Mr. Edilberto Anderson to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong.

Youthful Snatcher.
A small Chinese boy was sentenced at the Police Court this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood to receive eight strokes of the birch for snatching an ear-pick valued at \$8 from a Chinese woman. Defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted.

Insurance Report.
The annual report of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of which the local agents are the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, shows that the losses paid by the Company up to December 31, 1917, were \$21,130,000, while the Premium Income in 1917 totalled \$1,876,940. These figures are \$3,091,557 14s 10d, and the balance carried forward \$22,653 7s 4d.

For Lady Golfers.
Mrs. Drescher has kindly presented a cup to be played for the Lady golfers of the Royal H. K. Golf Club, over Happy Valley Course. The best Bogey round on handicap terms, in the three months from December 1st till February 28th. Any number of cards to be taken out at 25 cents each, proceeds to go to War Charity. Cards to be taken before going out to play. In the event of a tie, the final to be decided by match play, 18 holes.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS.

A hot bath at bed-time followed by a laxative is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

PINKETTES

These dainty little sugar-coated pills dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, pimples and all smelly breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a box of the D. J. Williams Medicine Co., 98 St. Louis, Mo.

COMPANY REPORT.

The China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the seventeenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, on Thursday, 28th inst., states:—

The net profit for the year is \$89,441.54 which it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz:—
Write off the value of Lines ... \$30,000.00
Write off the value of Buildings and Machinery ... \$59,441.54

Consulting Committee.—Mr. G. W. Barton resigned on leaving the Colony and Mr. E. P. White was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. H. P. White retire, and are eligible for re-election.
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Meitland and A. B. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

SHEWAN TOMES AND CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1918.

Profit and Loss Account.

Auditors' Fees ... \$ 200.00

Consulting Committee's Fees ... 750.00

Charges ... 4,541.15

Interest ... 23,898.34

Donation to War Charities Fund ... 1,000.00

Balance appropriated as follows:—

Depreciation on Machinery 1917/1918 ... \$59,441.54

Depreciation on Lines 1917/1918 \$30,000.00 89,441.54

\$119,831.03

Exchange ... 36.21

Balance from Working Account ... 119,794.82

\$119,831.03

Balance Sheet 31st July, 1918.

Capital:—

50,000 Shares at \$5 each fully paid up ... 250,000.00

50,000 Special Shares at \$1 each fully paid up ... 50,000.00

300,000.00

25 Debentures at \$10,000.00 each ... 250,000.00

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. ... 10,650.30

Sundry Creditors ... 27,941.37

\$588,591.67

Kowloon:—

Land as per last account ... 33,145.00

Buildings and Machinery as per last account ... 329,223.76

Less sale of old Machinery ... 8,388.71

320,835.05

Less Depreciation 1917/1918 ... 59,441.54

261,393.51

Since expended ... 5,821.33

267,214.84

Lines as per last account ... 159,651.74

Less Depreciation 1917/1918 ... 30,000.00

129,651.74

Sires expended ... 31,690.05

161,341.79

Furniture as per last account ... 2,065.54

Materials, Stores and Fuel in stock written down to ... 74,766.53

Value of premises on unexpired Policies ... 313.04

Sundry Debtors ... 35,672.37

Cash on hand ... 2,607.17

Head Office ... 620.97

Kowloon ... 5,838.42

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Current account ... 5,000.00

Deposit with Colonial Treasurer ... 14,068.56

\$588,591.67

C. P. CHATER

H. P. WHITE

Members of Consulting Committee.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 30, 1893.)

The Dollar.

November 23.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/4d.

West River Services.

November 24.—The latest news in connection with the opening up of the West River is to the effect that a navigating lieutenant attached to the Naval College at Whampoa has been detached for special service on the West River, of which he is making an exhaustive survey and complete charts by the 1st May next, the date when the pioneer steamer of the "West River Flotilla Co." recently referred to in these columns, is expected to be out here. Three steamers are to comprise the Company's fleet at first—one stern-wheeler and two paddle steamers, each of 500 tons net register tonnage.

A Debate.

November 25.—Last night the "scientific, literary, and debating society" commonly known as the "Job Lots" discussed the question "Should gambling be interfered with by the Government?"

Mr. E. Robinson led in the negative, and Mr. H. E. Pollock tried to lead in the affirmative, but had no followers to speak of. In view of the disturbances at the last meeting, a strong force of police attended, but nothing happened; nothing ever will happen as long as the new rule is in force to exclude the press representatives, for even the thorniest rose will not blush unseen, nor will anybody try to make a speech of any merit if he is not to be reported. Consequently the speaking was of the very ephemeral type, and the only sober, solid remarks with any business about them came from a visitor. Ultimately the opponent of State interference outvoted their grandmothers by 12 to 5, and the meeting adjourned for a nightcap.

Hongkong Rifle Association.

November 27.—Nine noble "sports" turned up at the Kowloon range on Saturday afternoon to shoot for the Short Range Cup and spoons, the distances being five and six hundred yards, and under the usual conditions. Mr. Mann, of the Hongkong Police, did the best work at both ranges, scoring 31 and 30 respectively, but just failed to concede the five points handicap allowance to Lieut. Howell, of the Shropshire Regiment, who compiled 28 at the shorter and 29 at the longer range. Lieut. Col. Robinson was rather a poor third with 27 and 22, and all the other competitors exhibited very different form. Lieut. Howell thus secured the Cup for the first time, the Spoon for the best net aggregate falling to Mr. Mann.

Shooting Trap.

November 29.—Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Manager of the local branch of the Chartered Bank, left for Shanghai to-day in the Empress of India, on a shooting expedition, up country.

A "Black" Holiday.

November 30.—Unofficial announcement.—To-night being the night of the St. Andrew's Ball, the event of the year, to-morrow will be a blank holiday for most folks in this Colony.

The Chit System.

November 30.—According to advertisement the long established "Chit" system in the hotels of the Colony will be solemnly buried when the Clock Tower marks the hour of twelve to night. But—re-est-gum!

6,000 Meals a Day.

Ciro's Club, the favourite rendezvous of the Service men in London, is rapidly acquiring popularity equal to that which it acquired in merrier times. On Saturday and Sunday, afterwards the restaurant and balcony are crowded with British and overseas soldiers who bring their wives and children to a smothered and take tea and listen to the music. Often as many as 6,000 are said to be present on a day.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An American private was returning from the advance, with his captives, three Huns, each in different dress. . . . A top-sergeant passing greeted the party in German: "Guten morgen!" "It ain't no use kidding me, sarge," suggested the private. "This bunch ain't a war; it's a fancy dress ball."

Longstanding tradition avers that the women of Mesareth are the most beautiful in Palestine, their features, according to one recent traveller, being Italian rather than Arab, and many theories have been evolved to account for this distinction. The prevalence of blue eyes has led to conjectures of an admixture of European blood, dating perhaps from crusading times.

One by one the "smokers" filled up at a London station at the end of the day. Eight men were glancing at each other, wondering who would first remark on the coincidence of a carriage full of "silver badge" warriors. The ice was broken, and confidence exchanged. By the end of the journey many theatres of war had been traversed and battles re-won, and, as strange as the meeting was the fact that all "joined up" in 1914.

St. Henry, the patron saint of Finland, was an Englishman. The early Finlanders became obnoxious to their neighbours by their continual raids, and in 1157 the King of Sweden invaded the country, conquering and baptising the people. After the departure of the King, Henry, Bishop of Upsala, remained behind to complete the work, but was after a time killed and canonised. The conversion of Finland was completed 50 years later by Bishop Thomas, also an Englishman.

The exhumation and re-interment of the body of the Tsar adds a new chapter to the travels of the dead. Napoleon's remains lay for nearly a score of years in St. Helena before translation to the Invalides. The body of Rameses the Great, who was the Pharaoh of the oppression, lies in Cairo, his heart in Paris. Columbus, dead, has travelled almost as far as the great voyager travelled when living. Dying at Valladolid, in Spain, he was buried near Seville, then removed to Santo Domingo, Hayti, thence to Havana, and finally, in 1899, back to Seville Cathedral.

Journalism has a Royal recruit in the King of Siam, who recently contributed an article to a Siamese journal on the "Freedom of the Press." It would be interesting to know whether he used ordinary Siamese or "Palace language." The latter came into existence in order that the tender ears of Royalty should not be offended by unpleasant or indelicate expressions, while all Royal actions had to sound different from similar actions performed by lesser people. This Royal language is as complete as the national tongue.

One shilling for 50 matches was the price paid by our ancestors in the days of Waterloo. The expenditure of a small sum at a chemist's will enable our readers to reproduce these and supplement their present meagre ration. The matches consisted of cedar-wood epills dipped in a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar and allowed to dry. The matches burst into flame when brought into contact with a pad of asbestos damped with sulphuric acid and kept in a small glass stoppered bottle. A small quantity of gum was used at a later date instead of sugar.

To Stop Aliens Votes.
A conference of Metropolitan Mayors at Westminster recently passed a resolution declaring that no person of enemy alien birth, whether naturalised or un-naturalised, should have any right whatever to vote at Parliamentary or Local Government elections, and that Parliament should be petitioned to enact such a law.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

The Annual Bazaar.

The Italian Convent at Caine Road this morning presented a busy scene, by reason of the annual bazaar with takes place to-day and to-morrow. The bazaar was opened at 10 a.m. by Madame Galuzzi-Garibaldi, and she was received at the door by His Lordship the R. Rev. Bishop D. Pizzani, Father de Maria and the Mother Superior, Madame Garibaldi, after having declared the bazaar open, made quite a number of purchases. Among those noted present were Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Galuzzi and several prominent ladies.

The bazaar was arranged in the hall of the Convent, and presented quite a bright appearance, the Sisters and pupils being busy attending to the many wants of the customers. The hall presented a pretty scene, the various articles, blending in harmony with the spick and span appearance of the attendants.

It was a veritable fairland of toys for children, several of whom could be seen carrying huge parcels which they had purchased or won in raffles. On entering the door one was confronted with the Lucky Wall Stall and to the appeal of the attendants it was quite impossible to refuse their invitation of "trying" your luck.

It may be of interest to know that all the cushions, articles of clothing and other goods were made by the pupils under the superintendence of their respective teachers. The Italian Convent has to support over 1,000 poor orphans of all nationalities and creed, and this involves a large expense; the Sisters have to look for a source of revenue for this upkeep, and they have always had generous support from the community at large.

The Band of the 18th Infantry by kind permission of Major Morgan, rendered excellent music during the day.

The Mother Superior wishes us to state that the bazaar will continue to-morrow and hopes that the public will support it. She also wishes us to thank those who attended the function, also Commodore Garner, R.N., for the loan of flags and bunting, and Major Morgan for the presence of the Band of the 18th Infantry.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The deep sympathy felt for Professor and Mrs. Digby in the loss of their little daughter, Dorothy, was evidenced by the large attendance at the funeral at Happy Valley last evening. The Rev. W. H. Hewitt officiated and those present included Professor K. H. Digby, Professor H. E. Earle, Professor A. G. Warren, Professor and Mrs. O. A. M. Smith, Professor and Mrs. W. J. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marley, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Redmond, Mr. Goodban, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Wallace, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, Dr. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Black, Miss Hazeland, Miss Griffin, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Professor J. D. Wright, Professor W. Brown, Mrs. Surman and a large number of medical students of the University.

There was a profusion of floral tributes, including wreaths from "Daddy and Mummy," "Auntie Dairie," "Uncle and Auntie Warren," Mr. and Mrs. Goodbar, "Little Auntie," Dr. and Mrs. Earle, "Barbara and Esmond," Professor and Mrs. Middleton Smith, "Dacker," Baby Margaret, Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ormiston, Dr. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Marley, Mr. T. P. Khoo, Mrs. Sachs, Auntie Wallace, Miss Filkins, Dr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Jackman, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Mr. Ong Eash Chye, Mr. Ng Cheung Yuen, Mr. H. O. Cheah, Residents of Logard Hall, Mr. Sheila O'Sullivan, "Playmate Frankie," Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, The University Clinic, Graduates and Medical Students, Hongkong University Medical Society, Mrs. A. C. Gordon and family, Dr. O. H. Jack, Mr. Yee Man Kwong, Mr. Y. N. Ahern.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT.

Sugar Refinery Company Robbed.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with stealing 25 tons of coal, valued at \$700, the property of the China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd. Mr. R. F. Mattingley prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for both defendants.

Mr. Mattingley said that it was a serious case and he would ask his Worship to commit the men. There was a lot of this thing going on, and the Company suffered a lot. It appeared that the defendants were owners of lighters. The China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., had some coal on board a Japanese steamer and they went there to get delivery. The first defendant was working for Jardine's but a smaller lighter belonging to the second defendant was seen alongside. It appeared that while unloading the cargo the other lighter took away 25 tons. When the Police came, the crews of both lighters had disappeared. He would ask for a week's remand and requested his Worship to fix bail at \$1,500 each.

Mr. Lo opposed the amount of bail as being preposterous. His Worship remanded the case till next Saturday at 10 a.m., bail being allowed at \$1,000 each.

JURYMAN'S ABSENCE.

Fine Paid Under Protest.

As a sequel to being absent when his name was called to serve on the jury at an inquest on Thursday at the Police Court, Mr. George Martin appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning.

Defendant said he was absent because he was sick and he sent a letter which did not reach the Magistrate till next day, after the enquiry had finished. Mr. Wolfe said that if he was sick he should have sent a medical certificate to that effect. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Defendant said he wished to appeal against the fine. The Magistrate then read the Ordinance and remarked that he was liable to imprisonment with hard labour but said he did not propose to exercise the power. A fine would suffice.

Defendant said he would pay the fine under protest.

CRICKET.

The following team will represent the Police Recreation Club in a friendly match against Mr. O. el Arculi's XI on the Police Ground, Happy Valley, on Monday, November 25, at 2 p.m. sharp:—Messrs. T. H. King, A. S. P. (Capt.), W. Holland, A. Mason, E. J. Field, G. Field, W. S. H. Sherrington, A. Dorling, A. J. C. Taylor, T. Matthews, G. Cockle and J. Moss. Reserves:—Floyd and Lannon.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY 28th November, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1 1 K. W. Kerosine Lighting set.

1 12" Searchlight with 50 pairs Carbon.

1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder Engine with bronze shaft and propeller.

1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder winch.

1 30 H. P. "Aster" Kerosene Engine.

1 1 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

1 1 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

On view from Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "CYCLOPS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned, on or before the 14th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong 23rd November, 1918.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH " PICNIC "

COULOMMIER " POTTED "

SHIRTS

" ARROW "

COLLARS

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

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WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY next,

November, 23rd 1918.

DINNER \$1.00

DANCE \$1.00

Tables may be reserved.

Manager D. M. GOODALL. Telephone 407.

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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

Commencing Sunday Night

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RUSSIAN

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MESDAMOISELLES

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COLOURED SHIRTS

made of a fine Zephyr in neat stripes with soft collars to match

An air of Distinction and style is imparted to wearers of

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 546

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UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

NEW MUSIC.

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"HAYONOLA"
"MORE CANDY"
"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
"ALL I NEED IS A GIRL"
"CHERRY BLOSSOM"
"JOAN OF ARC"
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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OF HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

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IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office

Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

E. V. D. Parr,

Superintendent.

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AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, mail, and rates of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.
Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN, MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Tamba Maru	SATUR. 7th
HAMA	T. 12,510	Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura M.	SUN. 8th
	T. 12,410	Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Nikko Maru	SATUR. 14th
HAMA	T. 9,500	Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru	SATUR. 18th
	T. 15,980	Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tama Maru	FRIDAY,
	T. 7,000	29th Nov.
	*Bombay Maru	SUNDAY,
	T. 9,950	1st Dec.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	*Aki Maru	TUES. 26th
	T. 12,300	Nov. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tango Maru	WED. 18th
	T. 13,760	Dec. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal		For date of sailing, apply at the Company's Office.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	*Kosoku Maru	THURS. 28th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	*Toyooka Maru	WEDNES. 4th Dec.
	T. 15,210	

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C., SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.*Suwa Maru MON. 25th Nov. at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru FRI. 13th Dec. at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to
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B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
YENYO MARU 22,000 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU 22,000 13th Dec.
KORU MARU 20,000 17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU 20,000 25th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, AICA AND IQUIQUE.
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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
KIVO MARU 17,200 9th January.
Makers are incorporated with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to routes, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAIGO, Manager.
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NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCOThe steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to theJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
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Telephone No. 1574.

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"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 9th, 1919.

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TO
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1917.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To	Sail.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	24th Nov. at noon.	
SHANGHAI	Changchow	25th Nov. at noon.	
SHANGHAI	Singai	26th Nov. at noon.	
SHANGHAI	Sunning	28th Nov. at noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 56.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini	Java & M'sar	23rd Nov.	26th Nov.	Shanghai
Schiedyk	Java	23rd Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tijmanoeck	Java	23rd Nov.	1st Dec.	Amoy, S'hai
Nias	Java	23rd Nov.	6th Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Shanghai	16th Dec.	20th Dec.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND BEIJING.
(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 26th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 3rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 26th Nov. at 6 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed. 27th Nov. at 8 a.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu/Vitum		Wed. 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Fri. 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 6th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITUM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, when accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wafangdian and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.
General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japan Prepares for German Trade.

Japanese shipping companies are to lose no time in aiding their country to resume trade with Germany, says an exchange. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is said to be contemplating opening a service to Germany via the Mediterranean as the first of all its other projects. It is believed the proposed service will be a monthly one, and that the company will establish an office at Hamburg at the first opportunity.

To Detect Bad Riveting.

To detect bad riveting, and also to correct it, an remarks a writer in the "Journal of Commerce," easy matters; but as much cannot be said of electrically-welded joints. In his opinion, it is doubtful whether inspection by the eye only will detect all cases of bad work, while it is certain that, except with thin plates, water pressure test will not be sufficient unless heavy pressures are applied, and that is impracticable. It is obviously the case that while a relatively light weld may hold a fair water pressure and be quite satisfactory so far as watertightness is concerned, it may yet be quite unable to withstand more than a very small fraction of the stress which the riveted joint it displaces would stand.

Big Price for Japanese Steamer.

We read in the "Japan Chronicle" (says a Paris contemporary) that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha bought a steamer of 9,000 tons, under construction at the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, at the price of 900 yen per ton. The company, in view of such high prices, now prefers to charter vessels in place of building them. In fact, the company has chartered 25 ships, making a total of 150,000 tons, since the commencement of the year. At the side of the figures which have been supplied to us on the occasion of the sale of one of the vessels of the Indo-China fleet, it is necessary to remember this price of 900 yen, which, at the medium price of 3 francs per yen, represents a sum of 2,700 francs.

Freights After the War.

The Norwegian paper, "Verdens Gang," says that it is difficult to foretell the state of the world freight market after the war. Assuming that the war finally ends this year, it might be calculated that the accessions and reductions of cargo-space for 1918 might balance. But nevertheless there would be a deficiency of over five millions as compared with the entire cargo space in 1914, without taking any account of what has been worn out in the last four years. It might be fairly assumed that the deficiency would be so far made up by activity in construction that the end of the year 1919 might show to some extent the same figures as 1914. It is evident that the direct war transport movements will not begin before the conclusion of the peace negotiations, which will certainly last for some months. In the meantime the transport of what is required to feed and equip armies will be continued. When the return of the soldiers begins, the depleted stores of peace products must be replenished, including the raw materials for many suspended industries, and the extent of this transport cannot be estimated. Then the barred zones—the German ports, the Baltic, the White Sea, and the Black Sea—will be reopened. And, lastly, there is the repair of the shipping used during the war—a point to which sufficient attention has not been directed. If these facts are weighed it is difficult to imagine that after the war there will be any reduction in freight rates.

Mr. Wilson and Lynch Law.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation condemning "the mob spirit," a subject which, he says, vitally affects the honour of the nation and the very character and integrity of its institutions. "No man," he continues, "who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honour and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open. Germany has made lynchers of her armies, and lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. How shall we command democracy to the acceptance of 'other peoples' if we degrade our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection, in the world."

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TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bill of Lading for
counter-signature and to take
immediate delivery from along-
side.Cargo remaining undelivered
on 20th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.,
will be landed at consignees risk,
and expense, and delivery must
then be taken from the Com-
pany's Godown.Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining, un-
delivered on 24th November, 1918,
at 5 P.M.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into Company's
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on 26th November, 1918,
at 10 A.M.No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 3rd December,
1918.T. DAIGO
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men win out on the eve of St. George's Day 1918 to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as certain death, they stormed the breakwater of Zeebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of action on the annals of the great war as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is your turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory, but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the action—that true allegiance to the cause of civilization can give. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it; and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

Heather Day, St. Andrew's Fair and the War Bond Drawing offer an unique opportunity for residents of Hongkong to send a Victory Offering to help the great work of the hospitals.

Make the 29th November
a day to remember.

HEATHER DAY
ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

BUY

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Tientsin	Fuchow	B. & S.	23, Nov.
Swatow and Singapore	Tamir	B. & S.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Changchow	B. & S.	25, Nov.
Shanghai	Wang	J. M. Co.	26, Nov.
Shanghai	Singan	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	26, Nov.
Shanghai	Tjikiri	J.C.J.L.	26, Nov.
Haiphong	Leksang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Vitim	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Shanghai	Sunnin	B. & S.	28, Nov.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	29, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tama M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.
Singapore	Waerwijk	J. M. Co.	29, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	1, Dec.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjimathet	J.C.J.L.	1, Dec.
Saigon	Schiedyk	J.C.J.L.	1, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	3, Dec.
Saigon	Nias	J.C.J.L.	6, Dec.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	8, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Java	Tjikiri	J.C.J.L.	20, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:--
T. Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.
Yautshing, from Shanghai.
Cameron Netherlands Trading
Society, from Yokohama.
Yanon, from Kobe.
K. C. Far Chinese Y. M. C. A.
from Shanghai.
Wice, from Yokohama.
Chu Lip Tong, 276, Des Voeux
Road Central, from Olengapo.
Witt Passenger, Tanco Maru
c/o Nirpon Yusen Kaisha, from
Shanghai.
Nishioke Suzuki, from
Kobe.
Samyik, from Shanghai.
Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37
Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.
Luan-yuen, from Shanghai.
Yuachai, from Kobe.

Kwong, from Kobe.
Bonifacio, from Kobe.
Bowen, c/o Edward Hotel,
from Shanghai.
Tongyack, from Hongkong.
West Point, from Shanghai.
Retransmitted from Shanghai.
George Stell, Hongkong Hotel,
from New York.
Changwenan Noll, China Wine
Shop, from Shanghai.
T. KRING.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 22, 1918
Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Tel-graph
Office at Hongkong.
The Cottrells, from Bangkok.
Dykes, Naval Dockyard, from
Canton.
Knight, from Boston.
Remedios, Belilos Terrace,
from Iloilo.
J. F. GIBSON
Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 21, 1918

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading
duly endorsed for counter-
signature and take immediate
delivery of their cargo from
Company's Stevedores Lighters
into which all the cargo is being
landed.

Cargo remaining on lighters on
and after Tuesday, 19th inst.,
will be landed into Co's Godown
at consignees' risk and expense
and cargo undelivered on and
after Saturday, 23rd inst. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed cargo will be landed and
examined at the Company's Go-
down, on Friday, 22nd inst., at
0 a.m.

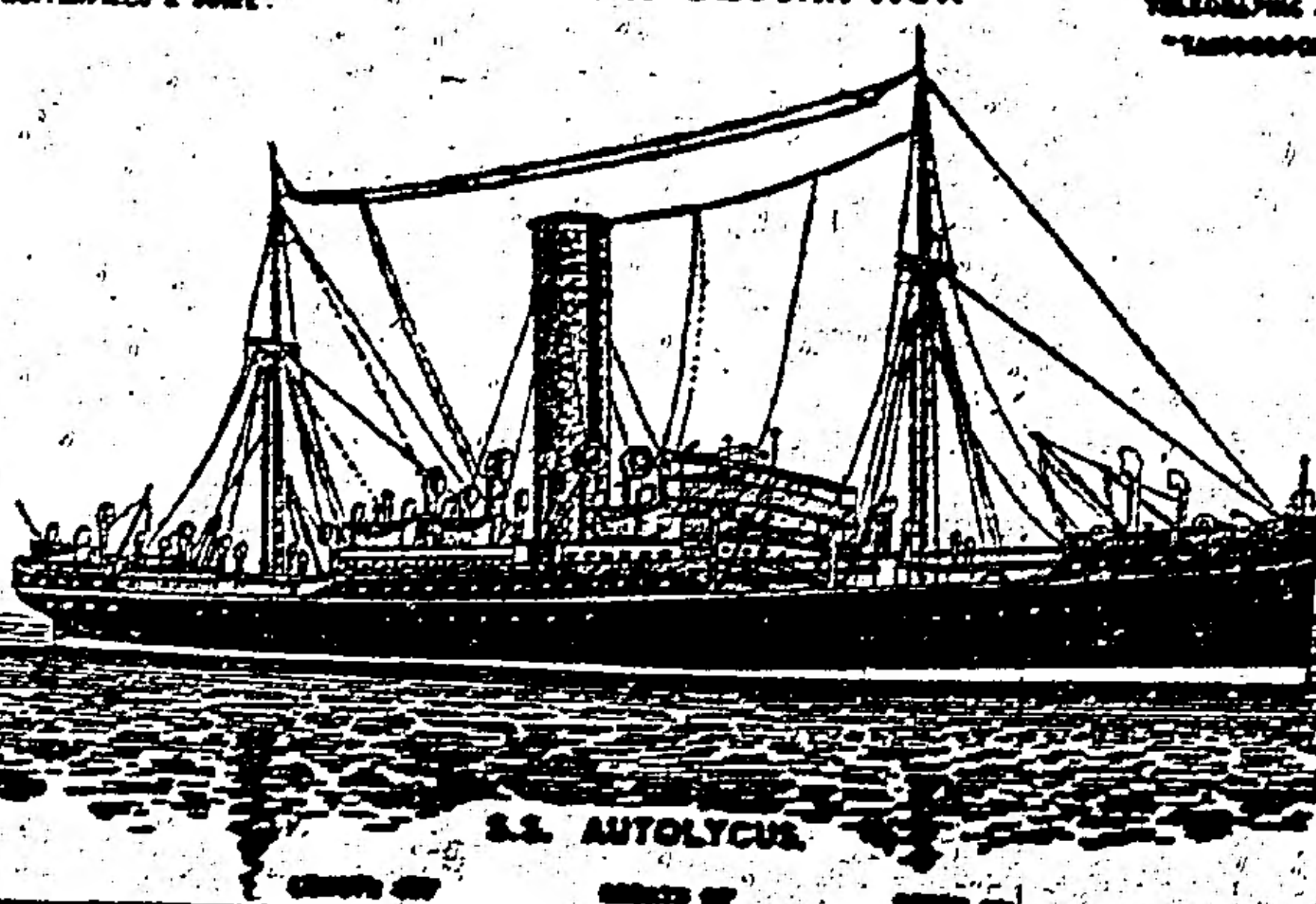
No claim will be entertained
after the goods have left the
Company's lighters or Godown
and all claims must be presented
within three weeks of the ship's
arrival, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1918.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the Shanghai
Office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. states
that the s.s. "COQUILLA," 7000 tons, 8-
outward, sailed from that Port on Satur-
day, November 16th 1918, for Manila, and
will be due here about November 25th
1918.
The C.P.O.S. Charter Steamer "KEY"
sailed from Vancouver on the 5th inst.,
and is due at Hongkong about the 13th
inst.
The C.P.O.S. "MONTEAGLE" left
Vancouver for Hongkong via Ports on
the 17th inst., and is due here about
the 18th inst. She will be despatched
hence for Vancouver via usual Ports
on or about the 26th December.

NOTICES.

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CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
26th Sunday after Trinity, 24th
November, 1918. Holy Com-

munion (7.50 a.m.) Matins
(11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Venite: Novello. Psalms:
Camidge. Camidge. Te Deum:
Woodward. Smart. Turle.
Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns:
516 (T 363), 531. God Save the
King. N.B.—Psalms 16, verses
1, 2, 7, 8, 15 & 16 in unison.
Psalms 137, verses 1 & 2 in
unison. Hymn 516, verses 1, &
3 in unison. Hymn 531, verses
1, 4 & 6 in unison. Litany (12
noon). Evensong (6 p.m.)
Responses: Ferial. Psalms:
Fitzherbert, Nares, Rimbault.
Middle Voluntary: Melody,
Salome. Magnificat: Wesley
(1st morning). Nunc Dimittis:
Purcell (1st evening). Hymns:
516 (T 512), 260, 477. N.B.—
Psalms 119, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12,
G.P. Psalm 119, verses 17, 22,
& 24 in unison. Hymn 515, verses
1 & 3 in unison. Hymn 260
verses 1 & 4 in unison. Hymn
477, verses 1, 3 & 5 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
 Last Sunday after Trinity, 24th
 November, 1918. Holy Com-
 munion at 8.15 a.m. and after
 Evening Service. Morning
 Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: *Ferial.* Venite. Novello. Psalms:
As set. Te Deum: Woodward,
 Smart & Turla. Benedictus:
 Barnby. Hymns: 55 (Tune 4 &
 6), 315, 567, 235. God Save
 the King. Evening Prayer 6
 p.m. Responses: *Ferial.* Psalms:
As set. Magnificat: Smart.
 Nunc Dimittis: Elvey, 6th.
 Evening. Kyrie: Mendelssohn.
 Hymns: 34, 451, 557, 395. God
 Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Sunday Services Nov. 24th
Morning 11. Subject: Over-
turned Thrones. Hymns: 18,
53l, 89, 272, 91. Evening 6.
Subject: Sermons for Life's
Journey: No. 3. "Success By
The Way." Rev. J. Kirk
Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—
Sunday 24th November, 1918.
8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and sermon.
Peak Church.—Holy Communion
at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchal. — Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street. — Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. — Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

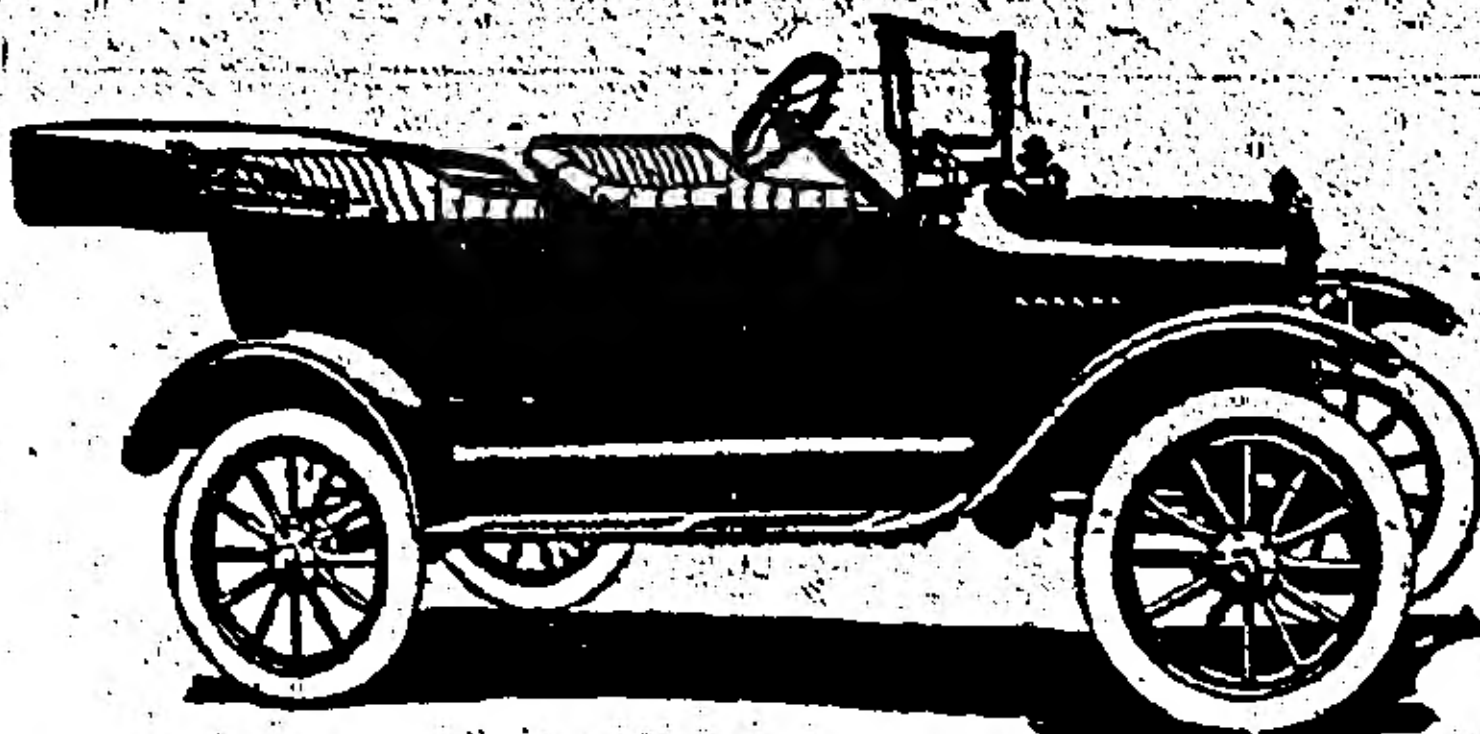
**Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-
ealy.**—Low Masses at 6, 7, and
9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the
Blessed Sacrament.
First Church of Christ Scientist.
—MacDonnell Road. Sundays,
11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

of the man himself, taken from a remote American State, conveyed over a few thousand miles of land and sea, and planted on this sacred ground to teach an Englishman his own antiquities. Not arrogantly, by any means, but with a winning air of suggestion. Arrogance, boasting, "side," or "swank" are all alien to the average American soldier. If there are more modest or more shy men on the face of the globe than these campers-out, they must live in some as yet undiscovered spot, in the heart of Africa or at the Pole.

It is, however, notorious that America can claim a larger variety of humanity than most countries. One casual acquaintance in this camp came from Georgia, and another, who claimed New England as his home, told how a small census had been taken of "dough soldiers" selected at random by whom eight States were represented. It was the man from New England who let me into the secret of what shocks the American soldier in England. Unless the happiness to be familiar with the manners of the "idle rich" in big towns be so strong, either through crime or ignorance, the soldier will not be shocked.



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ECONOMY.

The Ford is essentially a strong, light car, being built of Vanadium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear on tyres.

RED TERROR IN PETROGRAD.

TERRIBLE PICTURE OF PRISON LIFE.

Special Correspondent's Dispatch from Fortress Cell.

The following dispatch from one of the *Daily Chronicle* Special Correspondents in Russia describes events that happened after the outbreak on the British Embassy at Petrograd. The dispatch, which came by a circuitous route, reveals a terrible picture of the sufferings of Englishmen flung into prison by the Bolsheviks. The correspondent's narrative is written from his prison cell in the Peter and Paul Fortress, the description of which indicates the brutality with which the Red Terrorists are treating British subjects.

Cell 89, Peter and Paul Fortress, Troitskaya Bastion, Petrograd, Sept. 5.—On Friday, August 30, Urteky, Commissioner of the Interior, was murdered, and the same evening Mr. Woodhouse, the British Consul, was arrested, as were the members of the English Club who were present at the time the murderer was supposed to have tried to hide there.

Although this club is called "English," there is no single member an Englishman, but it was originally founded in 1770 by an Englishman. The father of the murderer Kassiniger was also arrested according to the Chinese fashion.

The following day all the Bolshevik papers made great capital out of the English Club, and state that the English and French had directly engineered the murder. On the Saturday afternoon a mass of arrests took place, and a company of Red Guards were sent to the British Embassy. There an exchange of shot took place, the result of which was two Red Guards were killed and one wounded, and Commander Cromie, who distinguished himself so in the Baltic as Commander of the British Submarine Flotilla, was killed.

The Red Guards were so violent after the death of their comrade that for a time there was a considerable danger in the members of the Consulate being lynched off-hand. However, they were taken to the Old Prefecture of Police which is now the headquarters of the Bolshevik Police, and there detained.

Among those arrested at the Consulate were Mr. Mackie, the Vice Consul, Mr. Dobson, the *Times* correspondent, Mr. Lombard, the British chaplain, and others. On the Sunday the arrests continued, and Maraden, of the *Morning Post*, Birkmyre, of the *Daily Express*, and myself were also arrested.

Confined with Murderers.

We were taken to the Prefecture where we were examined, our money taken from us excepting about 100 roubles, and we were then placed in a large room, in which over 130 were finally confined. These included British and French subjects, together with Russians, among whom were murderers, burglars, pickpockets, cocaine "merchants," and speculators.

There were 36 beds in the room, so the majority slept where they could—some on the floor and on forms. I personally slept on the table and was a good deal tormented by "visitors." There was a regularly elected head of the room, a lawyer who had been arrested for accepting payment for his services, and through him we were able to purchase cigarettes, raspberry tea, gingerbread (24 roubles a pound), chocolate, etc. In addition we were able to get newspapers.

We could write open letters to our friends and could receive parcels from them thrice weekly. From the money taken from us we were permitted to receive 50 roubles weekly, but that did not go very far, and the authorities fed us once daily, about 2 p.m., when every mess of five men received a basin of fish soup and a quarter of a pound of dried black bread per man. We were provided with wooden spoons, and eat round and supped from the common basin. Hot water for tea was provided an lib. So except for the fact of the overcrowding, the insects, and some of the prisoners, we had not much to complain of.

On Monday evening a gang of criminals was brought in, and one of them told me a rather interesting story. A commissary came in and made some remark to this man and went out. This man then told me that the commissary and he were old criminals, who had been in prison together.

A short time ago the commissary was arrested for housebreaking and was sentenced to be shot. He offered his services to the Bolsheviks, and was released on condition that he betrayed all his old comrades. So now this gentleman rides round in a motor and arrests all his own friends. He has been engaged only two weeks on this particular job, and has already arrested over 200 criminals. The relations of the guard to the prisoners were on the whole correct, but one commandant was simply brutal.

As the room got fuller the atmosphere became more and more stifling, so a number of the prisoners went into the kitchen to get a breath of air. Suddenly the commandant came in. He demanded what they were doing there, and in being informed that the reason was that the room was so overcrowded and stifling, called out, "Drive them into the room. Stuff them. That's what's wanted."

However, the overcrowding became so serious on the Tuesday that it was essential to take some steps, so the British and French and a few others were ordered to get ready. We were not informed where we would be taken to, and there was a considerable delay, as at first the guard flatly refused to take us anywhere.

Marched to the Fortress.

Finally a guard was collected and we were all assembled in the yard, and then in broad daylight we were marched to the Peter and Paul Fortress, to the evident distress of the Russians whom we met on the way. We went very slowly, as some of our party were over seventy years of age, with one or two cripples. On our way we passed the Embassy, which seemed deserted, the flag being down.

On arrival at the fortress the commandant at first refused to receive us, as the cells were so overcrowded, but he finally decided to put us in the Troitskaya Bastion, where political prisoners were formerly confined. We were afraid at first that we would be confined on the ground floor where the cells are exceedingly damp, but we were taken to the first floor.

There was a foul prison stench as we went along the corridor—the smell of men who had been herded together with little air and less comfort. We could see pallid faces looking out through the peepholes in the doors, and on inquiry we learned that they were mainly former officers many of whom had not been examined, and some had been confined for over a month without any accusation being made against them.

Twenty in Cell for one.

We were not long left in doubt as to where we were to be placed, as we were broken up into groups of eight and put into the already

overcrowded cells. Where, under the old regime, one prisoner was confined, and a bed to sleep in, three meals a day, half an hour's walk every day in the corridor and a walk two or three times a week in the garden, now no less than 20 occupy the same cell.

We sleep on the stone floor, all round the walls, and try to keep as far away from the latrine as possible. When we first got into the cell and the door was closed we could not see where on earth we were going to arrange ourselves, and this was all the more difficult as three of the company were Red Guards, who were arrested for stealing at Smolny Institute, where they had been on guard, and who had a plentiful stock of undesirable guests. So they got a wide berth and a larger space than they deserved.

However, the others made us kindly welcome, lumped together a little closer, and we arranged our belongings on the floor, after which we sat on the bed, as many as could, told the latest news, gave each man a cigarette from our scanty supply and learned the routine and rules of the little commune in which we found ourselves, as well as the traditions of our cell.

Here in this cell is "Parisenkovich, the ardent member of the Extreme Monarchist party in the Duma, Jewbaiter and reactionary, who abandoned politics when the war was declared, and organized all sorts of institutions for the comfort of the soldiers on the front—hospital trains, victualling stations, trains with baths, &c.; a Pan Slav of the Pan-Slavs, who in his burning patriotism and love for his country was ready to kiss the Jews whom he had formerly so bitterly derided.

Part of his time he spent in writing a poem on the war, of which the following is a rough translation:

"Peace."

Nation of slaves, of avarice, of greed!
Bases thou hast sold unto the Slavic foe,
And sent by thee, two miserable hybrids,
Owing to fall beneath the boot of steel.

The traitors they a future curse await them.
But at this hour their fate concerns me not.

I mourn Thee, Thou foremost of Earth's warriors
That joys this hour of deep impression woe.
Unfeeling Lenin has mutilated Russia
And for an hour's might betray'd her.

But Thou! enraptured, has cried to him "Messiah."
We live, so, therefore, perish our mighty land!

Contempt to Thee, Thou miserable eff!.

The ancient glory of outraged aires,
Clapping thy hands to Kano's final hour.

Thou crucified by hands of Smolny's comm.
With all their insolence, with all their hands scourged.

They could not sink their country for an age
If ye had not, with all your pleas for quiet.

We must have peace for honour of native land.
Thou hast received it! helpers of the Tartars!

Thy lot is tears, groanings, and beggary.
In whom all holy thoughts are burnt and crushed.

Thou'lt never rise, thy neck shall learn the gripping,
The icy cold, of iron slavery's yoke.

Rejoice! rejoice! ye men who search for "Freedom."
Who waited her, your hopes may flicker out.

Thy madness seeds will come to flower in slavery.
Day of your peace a mournful day for Russia! 18 218.

Y. KUKHAROV.

Food.

This is, of course, a very rough translation, but a call with 19 men in it is hardly the best place to compose poetry. Our first anxious inquiries were as to whether we could communicate with the outside world, and receive parcels and food. Officially there was no communication, but it could be effected by various ways and means. Parcels we were told, were accepted by the Commandant twice weekly, and were handed to the prisoners after inspection.

As they had very little chance of inspecting them properly parcels were received only after four or five days, by which time most of the food was rotten and had to be flung out.

The official ration was as in much worse state, and, although we were supposed to receive bread and soup daily, owing to the absence of proper appliances the prisoners were fed only twice weekly.

The last time they had been fed was on Sunday at 11 p.m., the soup was so rotten hardly any one could eat it. All Tuesday we received nothing, on Wednesday there were rumours both regarding food and parcels. The latest arrivals who had a little food and money were not so badly off, but some of the officers were literally and absolutely starving.

Towards evening when the appetites got keener, the sentries along the corridors were badgered by a flood of questions: "Will they give us food to-day?" "What about our parcels?" The sentries gave what answers they could and our hopes were raised by receiving a ration of a quarter of a pound of dried bread.

In the Darkness.
At 12 midnight the light went out, and as the poor chaps sat in the dark, depressed, hungry, we could feel the hell they were going through. We could not help because the little supplies we had would hardly have made a mouthful all round. They tried to sleep, but from time to time one would get up and stare anxiously through the peepholes, straining his ears for the clank of the soup cans. One o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock—at last a distant clank. We all roused up. We asked it is the food?—to receive this glad and even for us welcome reply—"Yes."

At last the great minute arrived, and the cell door was flung open. They brought us in three dirty wooden basins of fish soup with cabbage in it. This was scrupulously divided, first the liquid, next the "thick," as it was called. All received about three glasses full, and it was rather painful to see men who had eaten almost nothing from 11 p.m. on Sunday till 4 a.m. the following Thursday, trying to conceal their hunger.

Personally, it was one of the great minutes of my lifetime, one impossible to forget. One candle on the table, nineteen men sitting round the walls, drinking out of all sorts of vessels thanking God that they had only waited four days for the food instead of longer. After eating all we could get, we had one cigarette, and then the candle was put out and we settled ourselves for the night.

To-day we may receive parcels, so we live in hopes, and great will be our pride if we get one. Perhaps I shall get a towel and soap, a few cigarettes, or even a few lumps of sugar. I have even hopes of getting a book. However, one must not be too optimistic, one may receive nothing.

However, we have three moments in our day. At twelve midday the gun goes off; at seven p.m. the electric light goes on, and at twelve midnight it goes out. At other times we get hot water, then the cell is a very scene; we fill everything we can with hot water, and we drink some tea—the minority—generally a foul decoction known as raspberry or strawberry tea.

BIRDS OF WAR.

Wonderful Pigeons of French Army.

The success obtained by General Gouraud early in July in breaking the German offensive in Champagne was characterized particularly by the extreme degree of perfection which every possible method of rapid communication had attained. Among the agents employed were carrier pigeons, the use of which has been greatly developed in the French Army since 1870.

The idea of utilizing pigeons actually in the firing line was French in inception, and was originated during the war. It was also a French idea to organize and use mobile pigeon houses.

An elaborate training is necessary satisfactory, to adapt the pigeon to military requirements. It begins as soon as the bird is strong enough to fly, and in a few weeks' time the pigeon should know the voice of his keeper, eat out of his hand, and come to his call. Trial flights begin at three months, the bird at first being released at small distances from home.

Battle Training.

During this period he is also trained to travel long distances in baskets. Once the pigeon has learnt the lesson of returning home promptly, he has to be accustomed to the noise of battle, and he is sent to the front, being set free in the batteries when they are in action.

According to his calmness under artillery fire and his speed of flight he is classed as "superior," if he is speedy and regular, as "good" if he is regular and certain, and as "fair," if, despite his qualities of speed, he cannot be relied on in difficult circumstances. Distinctions are made even between the individuals in the first category. Thus the best of the birds are trained to fly both to and from and also to fly at night, despite their natural repugnance.

Bird Heroes.

Everyone must still remember the series of heroic messages sent out by Commandant Raynal from Vaux Fort between June 2 and 5. They were all carried by pigeons. In the recent offensive at Champagne as many as 50 columnarograms were received from the trenches on the 15th, 12 of them reaching their destination in periods varying from seven to 15 minutes and 20 in periods of from 16 to 30 minutes.

During the battle of Verdun there were two individual birds that each carried seven important messages, and during the operations on the Marne on July 11 last there was one bird that arrived home exhausted, the fingers of one claw having been carried away by a shell fragment! The bird, however, was carrying a message that enabled the French command to reply effectively to an enemy attack.

Those who have anything at a little, those who haven't look on enviously. God help them!

There is one Englishman in my cell, also the president of the English Club, an ex-actor, who tells us funny stories. We even play dominoes (made of cardboard), cards &c. At other times we have discussions on the political situation, the present Government, and the present and past state of Russian literature. So we sit, nineteen in a cell for one, and try to think the best of it. We try to interest ourselves in something, and somehow the time goes.

THE BROKEN COURSE.

By Harold Begbie.

The scene is a little room in Norfolk street, midway between the wheeling thunder of the Strand and the moving waters of our Father Thames. The time is a recent afternoon. The dramatic personae are a middle-aged committee and several young gentlemen broken in the war.

The room is so narrow that the committee sits with its back to the wall. There is just space between the three gentlemen of the committee and a fire-place littered with cigarette ends for a small arm chair. In this armchair sits a young gentleman broken by the war. Cross beside him, standing in the window is a roller-top desk, and at this desk sits the chairman of the committee.

The chairman is Sir Hedley Le Bas; the committee is composed of educational experts; the fund they are administering is a most noble branch of the Lorrain-Kitchener National Memorial Fund, and this fund provides the man broken in the great war with sufficient money to complete the educational course which he broke with a single gesture of patriotism by enlisting in the Army of Freedom.

"Ask Mr. Dash to come in," says the chairman. Then to the committee who are turning over their papers he says, "This is a good case. A medical student of the greatest promise."

The secretary opens the door and looks into the next room. "Come in, Mr. Dash, will you?" he asks in a manner which is entirely free from any hardness or formality of officialdom.

A tall and handsome young man enters the room. A few months ago he was facing the terrifying horrors of modern warfare with the most admirable composure; here in this room his face flushes, the corners of his lips twitch a little, and one notices that his hands are shaking. It is an ordeal for the nerves, this committee.

The chairman rises at once. "How do you do, Mr. Dash?" he says in a voice not merely of kindness but of real welcome.

Mr. Dash is a little surprised. He takes the hand put out to him, flush to the roots of his dark hair, and says, "How do you do, sir?" The chairman invites him to be seated, explaining that the committee would like to ask him a few questions; Mr. Dash bows politely, sits down nervously.

His case may be stated in a few words. This very gallant gentleman has served for two years. His career at school and university was distinguished. At one of the chief hospitals of London he had already qualified for the M.R.C.S. and the L.R.O.P. diplomas when war broke out. His income is nil. He has no pension because the Army, in its need for surgeons, demobilized him to finish his medical course. He asks the Fund to grant him his fees, stated as "Roughly, £70 for two years."

The committee asks several very sensible questions, always in a kindly way. Mr. Dash loses his nervousness. But he is always polite, and never crosses the border to familiarity. The chairman asks questions, apologizing for their intimate nature. "You require fees for two years, Mr. Dash?" "Yes, sir." "But how do you propose to live during those two years?" "Oh, you see, sir, I shall be living with my mother." "Your father is dead?" "What was he?" "A doctor in East London." "The young man's father?" "Yes, sir."

not in the least; it's £120 a year." "And the rent of your house?" "Forty pounds with rates and taxes." "Any more members in the family?" "A sister, sir; she's a student." "Well, you know, Mr. Dash, I think you are going to find it very difficult to live during those two years." "Oh, we shall scrape along all right, sir."

Gallantly said, with all the proud dignity, the high courage, and the strengthening humour of London's middle-classes at the back of it. Magnificently said! So magnificently said that a lump comes into one's throat, looking at this brilliant young surgeon who has suddenly become the youth of London's middle-classes fighting to keep its head above water.

He has fought for us, facing death day after day for two years, and here he is a suppliant for £70 that he may qualify to heal other soldiers of their hurts.

"There'll be your railway fares and your luncheon," says the chairman. The young man smiles. "I can lunch, sir," he says, on a stilling day.

He is asked to go out while the committee considers his case.

What hopes are in his heart, what fears in his mind, as he re-enters the room.

"The committee has considered your case, Mr. Dash. They think you are underestimating your needs."

Mr. Dash goes a little pale. "Further, the committee does not think that after having fought for your country you should be a burden on your mother."

Mr. Dash draws in his breath.

"The committee has therefore decided to pay your fees, and in addition to make you a grant of £100 a year during the time you are qualifying."

How can one say what happened in the mind of Mr. Dash? He shot forward in his chair, pale as a ghost his eyes shining with sudden and overwhelming joy, his lips trembling as though he had no words, and then, "Oh, sir, that's awfully good of you! By George, it's . . . Well, it's too splendid. Thank you, sir, thank you, so much."

Think of how he carried the good news to his home in the far suburbs!

Thus this committee sits through the afternoon in its little narrow room in Norfolk street helping broken soldiers who are serious students and good men to mend broken cogwheels and to become the surgeons, doctors, chemists, schoolmasters, clergy, engineers and manufacturers of England's to-morrow.

Quaint Eton Ceremony.

Dr. M. R. James was installed as Provost at Eton recently. The ceremonial is that the Provost-elect knocks at the closed gates of the school yard, and on being admitted is escorted by Fellows to the ante-chapel, where he makes the formal declaration. On returning to the school yard he is greeted by the headmaster, the lower master, and the staff of the school. The installation services in the chapel follow.

Queen and People of Rumania.

The Queen of Rumania, in an interview accorded to a representative of the Budapest paper *Aszet*, says:—"The accusations that I have been working against the Central Powers do not trouble me at all. I have simply done my duty in encouraging my soldiers in chasing up a defeated army and in distributing food and clothes to a starving people. My conscience is clear, and I defy all calumnies. No one can rob me of the love of my people. Our common sense is the only thing that counts."

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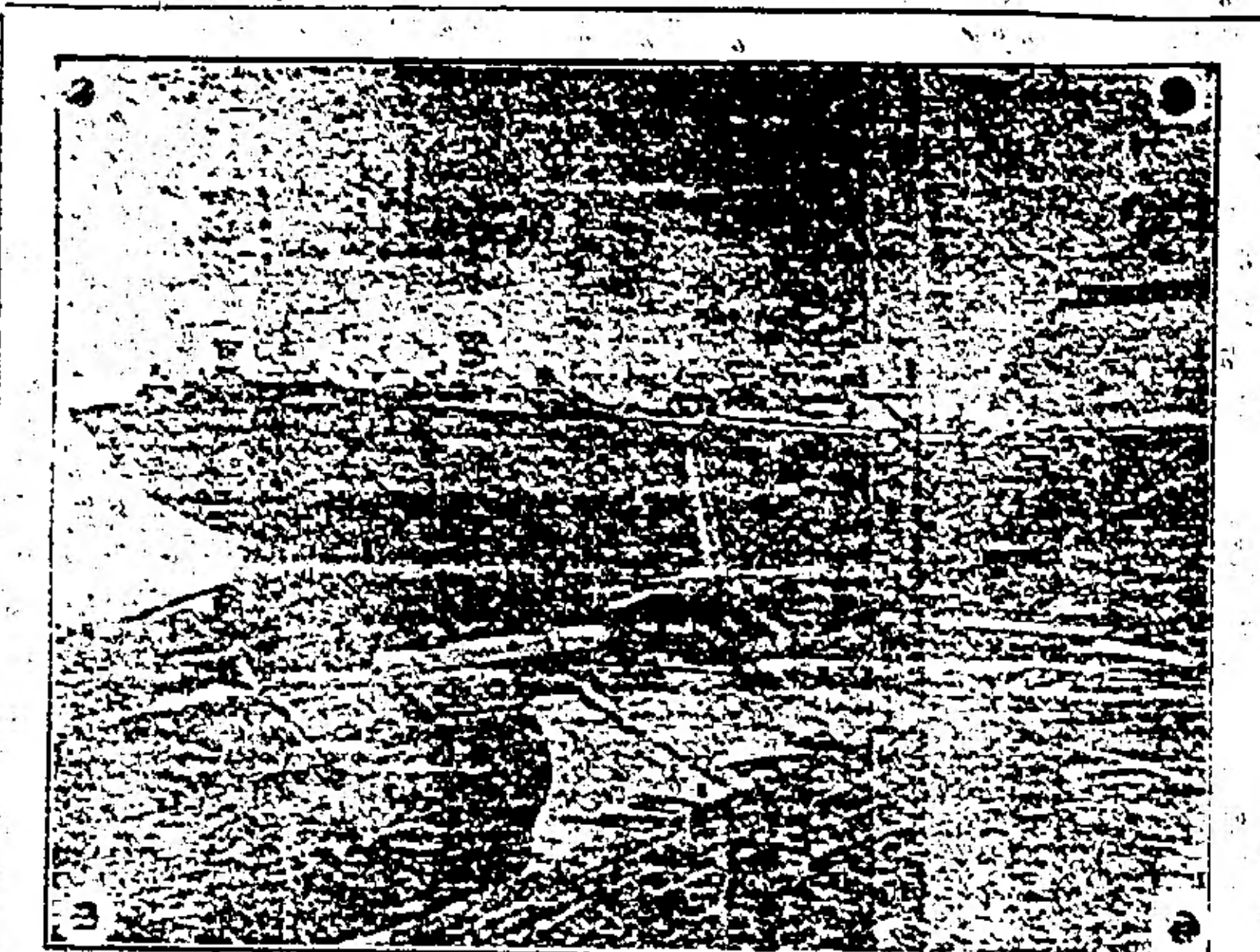
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Magnetite Ore in Manchuria.

In a report published in the *Board of Trade Journal* H.M. Consul at Dairen states that in a prospectus issued by a mining company in Manchuria it is stated that the amount of magnetite ore existing in Manchuria is estimated at 200,000,000 tons. Its quality is reported to be excellent, superior by far to that of the North American product, and samples of firebrick made from it and exhibited at the Chemical Industries Exhibition, held at Tokyo in 1917, were considered better in quality than similar articles imported formerly from Austria, which, before the war was practically the only source of supply. Similarly, magnetite cement made from the Manchuria ore was found, on examination at the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s laboratory, to be superior to that coming from abroad. The future of this particular branch of mining is therefore very promising.

Wages in the United States.

Recent advices from the United States would seem to indicate considerable unrest in certain sections of labour, notwithstanding the talk of "no strikes till the war is won," and it is passing strange that labour connected with shipping matters should always be to the fore when any trouble is brewing. New York stevedoring firms have an agreement with their men whereby they are at present paying 50c per hour for day work, 70c for overtime, and "one dollar per hour for Sunday work, and under these rates men have been earning steadily an average of up to 85 dollars a week, which even in these times of high prices ought to allow a considerable margin for luxuries. The men are not content, however, and it is reported, intend to demand a very material increase after the end of September, a meeting having been held at which one dollar per day work and two dollars for Sunday work was advocated, or, in other words, double the very high rates already ruling. It will be interesting to watch how the U.S. authorities will handle the situation should any friction arise and the imperative requirements of labour for Government ships be in any degree interfered with, as it is indicated that the employers cannot grant these abnormal increases under present scale of charges for Government and private services.

OBJECTION TO GERMAN RESIDENTS.

Exciting Scenes at a Watering Place.

Considerable interest was taken in a batch of summonses heard recently arising out of a demonstration at Newquay, a Cornish watering place, against the presence of German aliens in houses facing the sea. Six youths, who wore red, white, and blue ribbons, were first summoned for committing malicious damage to the lock of a door, the property of George Butler, who conducts a private hotel, known as Waverley House, on the Island Estate at Newquay. Mr. Coulter Hancock pleaded "Guilty" so far as one defendant was concerned, but "Not guilty" for the others, and asked that four summonses for damage to windows, issued before those respecting the lock, and with which the prosecution were not proceeding, should be dismissed. This was acceded to, the decision being received with "Hear, hear," from the body of the Court.

Mr. Vivian Thomas, prosecuting on behalf of the police, said the amount of the damage was comparatively trifling, about 3s. The circumstances connected with the case took place on the night of Sept. 5th at Waverley House, on the Island Estate, where Mr. Butler conducted a private hotel on pension. In the house were Mr. and Mrs. Harding, of German birth, but naturalised British subjects for many years. The fact that naturalised Germans were living on the sea coast in full view of the sea undoubtedly caused a good deal of local irritation, and defendants and others felt strongly that it ought not to be permitted in these times. These feelings were somewhat natural, but if a crowd of people were allowed to take the law into their own hands and to wreak vengeance on the private property of an Englishman there could be nothing but mob law, anarchy, and chaos. Defendants were present on this occasion with a crowd of about 2,000. They went to the back of Mr. Butler's house and got in the backyard, where they were seen to smash the door by banging against it a case of syphon. Mr. Harding came on the scene, and the defendants were caught red-handed by the police. The police were not bringing these proceedings through any vindictiveness, and not with the object of any substantial punishment; they were

brought to show that people could only resort to legitimate means with a view to dealing with what they considered injustice.

P. S. Basher said defendants told him they intended to get the Germans out of the house, and he replied that they were naturalised in 1886. In reply to Mr. Hancock, witness said these people came there in July, 1917, occupying a room facing the sea. A naturalised German named Hahn, who lived in Bay View Terrace, close by, left the day after the rioting. Other naturalised enemy aliens had left Newquay since the rioting. Direct complaints were made to the police of the presence of naturalised aliens in Newquay, and particularly of Hardings.

One of the defendants, questioned by Mr. Thomas, said he did not know what would have happened if they had got hold of the Hardings. (Laughter.) Another defendant said Mr. Butler was warned on the previous night there would be trouble if the Germans were not removed from the house. Old admitted breaking the lock, and said the idea was to see if the Hardings would go, and to chance what would happen after.

A witness spoke of the living of unnaturalised Germans in Newquay at the outbreak of war, and the peculiarity of one who always posted his letters at country places, and not in the town. Witness personally complained to the police, and asked why this man was not interned. Germans who stayed in Newquay invariably took rooms facing the sea, and their presence was very deeply resented. In June last a largely signed petition was forwarded to the Government, but nothing came of it. From a terrace he saw distinct Morse signalling on two nights, and on the second occasion he sent for the police, but the only result was proceedings against an occupier for shining a bright light.

Mr. Coulter Hancock said he had hoped to be able to plead "guilty" on behalf of all the defendants, but his instructions were otherwise. The damage was done wilfully and without the slightest regret, and if the others had had the opportunity they would have broken the lock. The rioting took place because Germans had friends, which they ought not to have, somewhere in England; otherwise they would have never been able to occupy the positions they had in Newquay, in other places in England, and in high places too. There was no redress from the authorities, and it was particularly

fatiguing to suggest that these boys took the law into their own hands when there was a crowd of 2,000 people outside this house. There was no particle of regret to be expressed on the part of the defendants. There was only one regret, and that was that it was not done before. If some thing of this nature had taken place in Newquay in the early part of the summer instead of the end, one was inclined to think things would not have happened off the coast of Newquay that occurred in July and August. (Applause.) The mere fact that since the rioting every alien had been cleared out of Newquay showed conclusively that what the higher authorities could have done and never did now been done by the action of the crowd of which defendants were active members.

The Chairman said the Bench thought the police did their duty on the occasion in very difficult circumstances, to control a crowd of such dimensions as they did, was very creditable to the force. The Bench thought extenuating circumstances were present. There had been a very bitter feeling in Newquay for a considerable time. It still existed, and the magistrates could quite appreciate the spirit of the defence as put by Mr. Hancock. Whatever their private feelings, they were there to administer the law as it stood. They found the defendants guilty, but the general circumstances did not justify fine or imprisonment, and defendants would be only bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Harold Solomon, a silver-badged man, with two wounded stripes; Wilfred J. Woodward and Stanley Ridd, two youths, were summoned for damaging the windows of the house, and Leonard Gore, another youth, was summoned for inciting to commit damage. Mr. Coulter Hancock pleaded "guilty," but when Mr. Thomas said the damage to the glass was £18, he remarked that he could not plead "guilty" to all the damage, when there was a crowd of 2,000 present, of whom many were bringing up ammunition. Mr. Greenway (solicitor, who was in Court) said he was making a claim on the county for the damage. It was stated that all the windows in the front of the house were smashed. The Bench ordered each defendant to pay 10s towards the damage, and to be bound over for six months to keep the peace. Asked if they were content to be bound over, one defendant replied, "No, if more Germans come."

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Demand, India	217	
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2	
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T/T Java	182	
T/T Marks	Nom.	
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Demand, Paris	424 1/2	

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30 d/s. San Francisco	78 1/2	
co & New York	78 1/2	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	
4 m/s. France	441 1/2	
6 m/s. France	446 1/2	
Demand, Germany	77 1/2	
Demand, New York	77 1/2	
T/T Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Manila	156	
Demand, Singapore	138 1/2	
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.	
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.	
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Sovereign	8.05 Nom.	
Gold leaf per oz	44 80	
Bar Silver, per oz	48 1/4	

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Temperance Progress.

The importance and the progress made in the temperance movement was discussed at a conference of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales, at the Carlton Hall, Westminster, recently. The Bishop of London said if they allowed the old hours for the sale of intoxicating drink to return they should be ashamed of themselves. The last 15 years had proved that a nation could be made sober by Act of Parliament. He trusted and believed that the votes of the six millions of women would decide the issue. Those candidates who supported

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